Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, May 15, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Conventions.

A. K. McClure, Chairman of the People's State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of July next.

Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next.

More and Still Greater Rebel Atrocities.

Four members of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, Hon. Milton S. Latham of California, Hon. Henry M. Rice of Minnesota, Hon. Jacob M. Howard of Michigan, and Hon. J. W. Nesmith, who left Washington on Monday, the 5th, for the purpose of proceeding to Yorktown to examine into the charges against Gen. W. H. Smith, for intoxication, and to look generally after the condition of our troops, returned to Washington on Saturday evening. They report that the charges against Gen. Smith have been triumphantly disproved and return perfectly confident of the success of Gen. McClellan's operations.

All those gentlemen, unite in denouncing the conduct of the rebel leaders, after the evacuation of Yorktown, as even more barbarous and inhuman than that set forth in the late report of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

General McClellan was right when, with all his known moderation, he expressed his unfeigned horror at the conduct of the rebels in concealing torpedoes and shells for the purpose of killing and wounding our troops. This practice, unworthy of civilized or savage nations, was regularly resorted to, the agent being General Rains, late of the United States army, one of those who broke *his* oath, and has now added to perjury and ingratitude the invention of hellish engines of death, by concealing which he seeks to take the lives of his former fellow-soldiers. These torpedoes were hidden everywhere *in the neighborhood of Yorktown.* The percussion cap is so exposed as to explode with the slightest touch, and the success of the fiendish experiment has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives. Rains, who is something of a chemist, had filled these shells with destructive materials, and had laid them along the roads, around the wells, in the neighborhood of the hospitals, the guns, the rifle pits, arsenals, and even around the dead bodies of our soldiers, so that when they were approached, the least friction set them off, scattering death all around. Sometimes these shells were hidden in clocks, with the object of exploding them in winding the clocks; sometimes attached to bags of onions, so that when the poor soldiers seized the onions, the torpedoes would hurl them to instant destruction. Gen. Van Allen, who commands the post at Yorktown, has deliberately set the rebel prisoners to the removal of these devilish instruments, and when they protest that this is against the articles of war, he answers, that as they have forfeited all claims to be called human beings, they are not entitled to any other treatment. Messrs. Rice, Latham, Nesmith, and and Howard are filled with indignation at these terrible exposures.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.—Valentine Crouse, of the Franklin House, will open an Ice Cream Saloon on Saturday evening. A room will be fitted up down stairs for gentlemen, and a room up stairs for ladies, and no gentleman will be permitted to go into the Ladies' Room unless accompanied by a lady. The rooms are handsomely and tastily arranged, and from what we know of our friend Frank Painter's ability to cater to the public taste, the cream will be first class. Don't fail to call on Saturday evening and try a saucer.

PANIC ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.—Two thoroughly reliable Kentuckians arrived in Louisville from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, principally of cotton, of which eleven thousand seven hundred bales were burned at New Orleans. At Memphis, sugar and molasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be fired on the approach of the Federal fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi—the planters, in many cases, applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel government has also boats running up the river destroying cotton. Among great numbers, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

ONE REASON, says Parson Brownlow, why the rebels keep up their spirits so well, is because of the unblushing lies of the leaders and newspapers. The latter copy bogus extracts said to be from New York papers, stating that we are here on the verge of famine; that mob law and bread riots prevail in the North; that Chase and Seward resigned a week or two ago, because President Lincoln would persist in his undue love for the bottle, and was always too drunk to do anything; that the federal government was drafting troops from Maine and Massachusetts and New York, whereat there was great dissatisfaction in those States.

AN ADDRESS has been issued from Washington to the Democracy of the United States, signed by Vallandigham and other members of Congress. It is a movement towards reorganizing the Democratic party with rebel sympathizers at its head. The name of Vallandigham will kill any party accepting him as a leader. He was at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night last, in caucus with a number of leading politicians. Perhaps Welsh & Co. were taking instructions as to the best manner of again misleading the Democracy of this State.

"LET the dead past bury the dead," is the language of the political leaders who have more than once deceived the honest voters of Pennsylvania. We are gratified to know that the people will be more watchful in the future, and that a party nomination will not be as good as an election. Loud professions of patriotism and fair promises, will not be sufficient to satisfy the people that their interests will be safe in the hands of men who have not proved by their actions, their loyalty and their honesty.

PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.—The city *councils of Nashville, Tenn.*, have passed an ordinance declaring that whoever shall be guilty of uttering treasonable or seditious words or speeches, speaking aloud false news, or dispensing scandalous libels against the corporation or the Government of the United States, or shall meet together for the purpose of inciting rebellious conspiracies or riots, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

This is the measure meted to *traitors* by a Southern municipality, under the councils of a Southern statesman, Andrew Johnston.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Thomas Tweed has for sale the following plants, which are ready for planting: Tomatoes, Early Cabbage, Beat, Peppers, and Dahlias of every shade and color. Also, young onions for the table. Orders left at the residence of Sheriff Watson, will receive prompt attention. 3t.

THE RAIN on Tuesday had the effect of entirely extinguishing the fire on the mountains. A large quantity of excellent timber was destroyed by the fire in its progress.

A LIFE THOUGHT.—I heard a man who had failed in business, and whose furniture was sold at auction, say that when the cradle and the crib and the piano went, tears would come, and he had to leave the house to be a man.—Now there are thousands of men who have lost their pianos, but who have found better music in the sound of their children's voices and footsteps going cheerfully down with them to poverty, than any harmony of chorded instruments. Oh! how blessed is bankruptcy when it saves a man's children! I see many men who are bringing up their children as I should bring up mine, if, when they were ten years old, I should lay them on a dissecting table and cut the sinews of their arms and legs, so that they could neither walk nor use their hands, but only sit still and be fed. Thus rich men put the knife of indolence and luxury to their children's energies, and they grow up fatted, lazy calves, fitted for nothing at twenty-five, but to drink deep and squander wide; and the father must be a slave all his life, in order to make beasts of his children. How blessed then, is the stroke of disaster which sets the children free, and gives them over to the hard but kind bosom of Poverty, who says to them—"Work!" and working makes them men!

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

WAR NEWS.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, May 12.—The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected that they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army.

Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports confidence will be completely restored.

The prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles, for instance, of a miserable quality, sell at 60 cents per pound. Common brown wrapping paper 50 cents per package. Brown sugar 20 cents.

A number of stores will be opened however, in a few days by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of the articles so much wanted here.

The Post Office and Custom House will doubtless be re-opened very shortly. Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed.

All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the possession of the Federal authorities.

The policy of the Confederate Government appears to be to concentrate its troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last. All insist that desperate resistance will be made there, if nowhere else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that there were no troops, guns or fortifications there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here there is but little confidence entertained in the officers of the Confederate Government. The Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population. Many of them have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color, on account of the tobacco which has been thrown overboard. Large quantities were recovered to-day, damaged by water.

Gen. Viele, the military governor, pursues a course calculated to produce an impression of the superiority of the Federal Government and an intention to throw no obstacles in the way of private business, but to enforce the ordinances of the city government.

The *Day Book* newspaper will be continued as an afternoon, instead of a morning paper, on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number printed to-day contains nothing except extracts from Northern papers, and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

News from the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The steamer Wyandonk arrived this morning from the Rappahannock. Her officers report that the Freeborn and Island Belle went up to Peankatonk on Saturday and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whisky and other stores.

The Belle proceeded up the latter river *some distance, and discovered* a body of about five hundred rebel deserters, from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the Federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment.

They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris, of the Belle, administered to all of them.

The Rebel Loss at Shiloh--The Gunboats.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that 33½ per cent, of Bishop Polk's army was killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh.

The Memphis *Argus* says that the Confederate loss at Shiloh was 7000 killed and wounded.

The same paper in an article on gunboats says: "Thus far, it must be confessed that our attempts with gunboats on the river have been disgusting fizzles. The people know it and so does the Government."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of Suffolk.

McClellan's Army at Cumberland.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

WE HAVE SUFFOLK. It was taken last evening by Major Dodge.

All was quiet.

Major General McClellan's troops are at Cumberland.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Gen. Fremont at Franklin, Va.

FRANLIN VIA GREEN SPRING AND BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 13.

Gen. Fremont arrived here early to-day at the head of his army, having come by forced marches, to the relief of Schenck and Milroy. He immediately reviewed the regiments here stationed, and rode out a little beyond town.

The enemy decamped last night and are now retreating.

In the late battle at McDowell, our loss was 30 killed, and about 200 wounded—many but slightly.

The troops are all in high spirits, and full of expectation.

[Franklin is the seat of justice of Pendleton county and within two days' march of Gen. Banks.]

FROM FORT WRIGHT.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special despatch from Fort Wright at noon yesterday, says the rebel tug this morning rounded the point to reconnoitre. Everything seems to indicate a renewal of activity. Both sides were expecting an attack momentarily.

A deserter came on board the flag boat, Benton, yesterday, states that the rebel ram, in the engagement on Saturday, was not sunk as reported, but was horribly shattered.

The deserter reported the rebel fleet as laying off the Fort busily engaged in repairing damages, promising faithfully to return in exactly forty-eight hours.

FROM PITTSBURG.

It is not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our seige guns are not in position.

Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously, carefully fortifying as he advances. All his movements predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand.

Grand Junction is being fortified by Beauregard with the evident intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops is estimated at Halleck's headquarters from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seventy thousand.

The Memphis *Appeal* commenting upon the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse confederate notes and characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says the only condition upon which the South will accept peace is the recognition of the independence, not only of the cotton States, but of every border State whose people desire allegiance with the confederacy.

The *following dispatches* were taken from the *Appeal:*

The Provost Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take confederate money in payment for goods.

The report brought from Little Rock is that Gen. Curtis' division of the Federal army have commenced to march upon the capital of Arkansas.

Gen. Steele is marching to the same point from Pocohontas.

The following official dispatches have been published:

DESARC, Ark., May 10.—The enemy are reported to have been at Augusta, Jackson county. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported to be in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. It is reported to be eight or ten thousand strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day.

Proclamation of General Butler.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 1, '62.

The city of New Orleans and its environs with all its interior and exterior defences, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and being now in the occupation of the United States forces who have come to restore order, maintain the public tranquillity, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major General commanding hereby proclaims the object and purposes of the government in thus taking possession of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will for the present, during the state of war, be enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority. Thrice before has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign government, and a still more calamitous domestic insurrection by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, and at each time, in the judgment of the commands of military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and quiet by the enforcement of martial law. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authority found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body, known as "the European Legion," to preserve the public tranquillity.

The Commanding General therefore will cause the city to be governed, *until the restoration of the United States* authority, and his further orders, by Martial Law.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war.

The body known as the European Legion, not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of citizens, are invited to still cooperate with the forces of the United States, and to that end will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters.

All ensigns, flags and devices tending to uphold any authority whatever, save those of the United States Government and the foreign consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost respect and deference by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew the oath of allegiance, will receive the safe-guard and protection *in their persons and property, of* the armies of the United States, the violation of which is punishable by death.

All persons holding allegiance to the confederate States will be deemed rebels against the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized, and claiming allegiance to their respective governments, and not having made the oath of allegiance to the government of the confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adhesion to the supposed Government of the confederate States, or been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to their peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in their person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, all armed vessels, will at once make full return thereof to these headquarters.

All manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, will report to these headquarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the law of the United States.

All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations.

All the shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services will be held in churches and other religious houses, as in time of profound peace.

The housekeepers of all public houses, coffee houses and drinking saloons, are to report their names and number to the office of the Provost Marshal, and will there receive license, and be held responsible for all disorders or disturbances of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly persons or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished. The owners of any house in which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to the Military Court for trial. The punishment of other misdemeanors will be subject to municipal authority, as it chooses to act.

Civil causes between parties will be referred to the ordinary tribunals.

The levy and collection of taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of confederate bonds, evidences of debts, except notes in similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States or scrip, or any trade in the same, is forbidden.

It has been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are in a great measure the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes, if the circulation of such notes was suppressed. Such circulation will be permitted so long as they can be inconsiderate enough to receive them, until further orders.

No publication by newspapers, pamphlet or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of the soldiers of the United States within this Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted, and all articles of war news or *editorial comments*, or correspondence making comments upon movements of the army of the United States, must be submitted to the examination of an officer, who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of the laws, in place of the passions of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldiers of the United States should so forget their duty to their flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished, and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies, composing the Fire Department of New Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that *they may be known and not interfered* with in their duties, and finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary; and while it is desired by those authorities to exercise this Government mildly and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasions call. By command of

Major General BUTLER.
GEORGE B. STRONG, A. A. G.,
Chief of Staff.

Southern Ports to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and to the limitation and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The text of the Proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 18th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper has just been opened for inspection at Lewis' Book Store. Those who intend to paper in the spring would do well to make a selection now. Prices to suit the times. Also, a splendid article of window papers of numerous styles.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 14, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7 @7 75
Common and Superfine	$5,37@5 62½
Rye Flour	3 50
Corn Meal	$2,70
Extra White Wheat	$1,38
Fair and Prime Red	$1,26
Rye	73c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	33
Cloverseed, ¶ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,62½
Timothy	$1,50@1,75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ¶ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ¶ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John A. Weyer, late of West Township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

MICHAEL WAYER,
GEO. R. PORTER,
May 15, 1862-6t.* Executors

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES A. STEWART,
May 15, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of Joseph Morrison, in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

150 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tell township having a cabin house, and about 10 acres cleared, and a an old orchard adjoins land of Jesse Smith northeast, David Stumbaugh on the south, Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 13, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of Mrs. Catherine Fraker, in the borough of Shirleysburg, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spangler, on the south by land of —— Bell, on the west by land of Robert Hixon, and on the south by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 30 feet square, and other outbuildings,—about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, April 29, 1862.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS
Four Large and Splendid Fashion-plates,
Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,
COMPRISING THE
New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack,
AND A SHEET OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
Braid and Embroidering Patterns,
Together with nearly one hundred Engravings of all the novelties for
Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc.,
and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold every where at 25 Cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.
May 6, 1862-3w.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carman's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 46
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 25
5 08	6 50	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 59	2 12	9 14
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 20	.....	8 42
5 53	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 15	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fosteria,	.....	.....	8 02
6 25	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.20 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.35 A. M. "

DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Dec. 5, 1861. Supt.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch Street,
(Up Stairs.) PHILADELPHIA.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of
No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.
To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of
DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS,
of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!
C. ASH. MILLER
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
A FRESH STOCK OF THE
BEST GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.
AND
ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
MY OLD CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
C. ASH. MILLER.
Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
April 8, 1862.

1862. 1862.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

BIRD CAGES,
BIRD BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WAR NEWS.

From General McClellan's Army.

CUMBERLAND, Va., May 14.—Gen'l McClellan's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are now pleasantly located on the banks of the Pomonky river.

The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the commanding General.

The quartermaster and commissary stores are in abundance.

[Cumberland alluded to in the above dispatch, is a small village a few miles beyond New Kent Court House, about twenty-three miles from Richmond.—ED. TEL.]

The advance guard of the army under Gen. Stoneman still remains at the White House, within sight of the enemy's possessions.

A contraband who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahominy river, a distance of some seventeen miles, the enemy are encamped in large force, where they expect to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac.

As the rebels fall back they drive before them the most of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things as they cannot remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, supposed to be the blowing up of the bridges.

From the Mississippi.

[*Special to the Tribune from Fort Wright, May* 13.]

CHICAGO, May 15.—Last evening the rebels commenced shelling the place behind Craighead Point, which. until yesterday was occupied by our mortar boats. They kept up the fire during the night, the shells exploding wide of their mark.

They are provided with mortars equal in weight of metal with those used by the federal fleet.

Captain Winslow was dispatched by the mail steamer yesterday to St. Louis for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible.

The gunboat Hickman which has been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet.

Preparations have been completed on all the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of the ablest engineers, will most effectually render useless any rebel contrivance of ram species.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch by the steamer City of Memphis from Pittsburg Landing says that on Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert and come over *en masse* to the United States army. The enemy held them in check and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lines was sent over to interfere and in a short time returned with sixty prisoners mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They give a doleful account of affairs in Beauregard's army, and confirm the previous accounts that the troops from the border States are anxious to return to their former allegiance.

The deserters say their is plenty of subsistence at Corinth.

CAIRO, May 15.—An expedition consisting of six squadrons of the First Wisconsin cavalry, from Cape Girardeau, went to Bloomfield on Saturday, and early on Sunday morning fell upon the rebel Colonel Phelan's camp, scattering them in every direction. One killed and eleven captured. A large number of horses and a quantity of camp equippage and ammunition were taken. The rebel force, numbering, five or six hundred, infest Chalk and Poplar Bluffs, impressing all men. The country is being swept of horses, cattle and supplies, which are sent South. The country is represented to be in a state of great terror.

[*Special to the Tribune from Cairo.*]

CHICAGO, May 15.—When Gen. Mitchell joined forces with Gen. Pope, he brought with them two thousand five hundred prisoners. They will be sent to Cairo soon, if transportation can be obtained.

In the battle of Farmington one rebel General, supposed to be Bragg, was killed.

Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth. Report says that several more regiments mutinied, among the First Louisiana, First Alabama and Second Tennessee regiment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In addition to the steamers Hero and Kent, which brought hither the released Union prisoners from Richmond last night, the Kimbel has arrived with upward of 450 wounded rebels from Williamsburg. These men are for the greater part but slightly wounded, and are attended by rebel surgeons and nurses.—A strict guard is kept over this boat and no visitors are admitted.

The steamer State of Maine has also arrived with 330, the J. D. Warner with 400 and the Elm City with 450 sick and wounded from various Union regiments. They are being removed to the various hospitals to-day.

From General Hunter's Army.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Evening *Post* says advices per the Cahawaba state that Gen. Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department.

He is forming a negro brigade and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms.

From General Mitchell's Division in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 3D DIVISION, } Huntsville, Ala., Camp Tylor, May 15. }

"*To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

At 6 P. M., on the 13th inst., Gen'l Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Col. Little's expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee and destroying a portion of their ferry boats. Having learned of the approach of Col. Little's forces, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage and stores before the arrival of Gen. Negley.

I expected an obstinate defence at the passage of the Elk river and accompanied in person Col. Little's expedition, but without crossing. The enemy, as usual, fled at our approach.

I ordered on yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shad creek and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed and the ferry and bridge are ours.

No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side twelve or fifteen hundred of the enemy in bands of three or four hundred, whom we will endeavor to hunt down and destroy or capture.

The gunboats which I have extemporized will be ready for service today, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of this region under my command.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL,
Major General.

From General McClellan's Army.

A Combined Naval and Army Expedition up the Pamunky.—Two Rebel Steamers and Twenty schooners burned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } White house, May 17, 10:30 A. M. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A combined naval and army expedition, under Captain Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major Williard and Capt. Ayers, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunky to-day, and forced the rebels to burn two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably today. The roads are now improving.

(Signed) "G. B. McCLELLAN,
"Major-General Commanding."

From General Halleck's Army.

Another Advance of General Pope's Division.—The Troops Three Miles from Corinth.—Desertions in the Rebel Army.—The Border State Troops Rebelling.—Arrival of Union Refugees from Memphis.—The Rebel Fleet reinforced.

[*Special from Cairo.*]

CHICAGO, May 17.—The steamer Meteor from Pittsburg has arrived.

Gen. Pope's division had again advanced, and now rests three miles from Corinth.

Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops, and those from Southern States, the former urging that their States having been restored to the Union, they see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the cotton States.

The steamer Shinghiss with forty Memphis refugees arrived. They report hundreds of others making their way north as best they can. A dispatch from the fleet says that deserters state that the rebel flotilla has been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram called the General Price, and the ironclad gunboat Arkansas from Memphis.

Jeff Thompson landed part of his forces on the Arkansas shore, and made a demonstration on our land force on Wednesday night. Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy now hold part of the point.

[SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, May 17.—A special dispatch says the gunboat Cincinnati has been got off the bottom of the river at Fort Wright, and it was supposed that she would leave for Cairo yesterday.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th, states the rebel loss in the late naval engagement, to have been eight killed and sixteen wounded.

From the Union Gunboat Fleet on James River.

They Attack Fort Darling, Seven Miles Below Richmond.—Spirited Action.—The Gunboats Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock, P. M.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Arostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to us this morning, for intelligence regarding the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him.

Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are many wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris himself.

The 100 pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL,
Col. of the Fifth Cavalry.

By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.

Capture of a Detachment of the 28th Penna. Regiment.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

RECTORTOWN, May 17.—A detachment of seventeen men of company O, Twenty-Eighth regiment, P. V., who reached Linden, Va., on the 15th, a short time in advance of reinforcements to that place, was attacked by a body of about four hundred and fifty cavalry, who dashed upon them from four directions.

The men rested them with sharp firing, under shelter of a depot, which bears severe marks of the contest.

They were overpowered, and lost one killed and fourteen taken prisoners. The balance of the company came up, charged the cavalry, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat with some loss.

Killed—Corporal Sneath. Captured—Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salkeld, T. White, G. Bauersachs, J. M. Funks, W. Cane, G. Snyder, A. Miles, S. Ruiard, C. Maxwell, company M., and three privates, first cavalry, companies H. and I.

From General Fremont's Army.

A CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special dispatch received from the Headquarters of the Mountain Department, Franklin, via Baltimore, May 17, says that dispatches received this afternoon and evening, not official but considered trustworthy at the Headquarters, announced that Princeton, the capitol of Mercer county, Va., where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured by the rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recaptured and the rebels defeated by Gen. Cox. No particulars are received. Scouts report that the enemy in front of us have been reinforced.

FROM PORT royal, S. C.

The Negro Pilot, Small.—General Hunter's Proclamation in Charleston, S. C.—A Negro Insurrection Imminent.—Preparations to Bombard Savannah.—The Union Gunboats Within Four Miles of the City.—A Negro Regiment Organizing.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Letters from Port Royal, by the steamer Atlantic, report that the accession of the negro pilot, Small, who ran away from Charleston with the rebel tug boat, is deemed more important than the heavy guns she contained, as Small is thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the navigation in that region.

General Hunter's proclamation had been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection was imminent.

Vast preparations are making to bombard Savannah. Our gunboats have proceeded up the river, and our pickets are within four miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in their possession.

A negro regiment is being organized by Gen. Hunter, its officers being selected from the Massachusetts regiment. The movement meets with favor, as they will be able to perform duties which will relieve our troops.

The following is an official copy of the free papers issued to the blacks by General Hunter, under the terms of his proclamation. The deed of emancipation reads as follows:

"It having been proven to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer, named ——, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed to aid and assist those in rebellion against the United States of America:

"Now, be it known to all that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he and his wife and his children have full right to go north, south, east or west, as they may decide.

"Given under my hand, at the Headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

"D. HUNTER,
"*Major General Commanding.*"

LATEST NEWS.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The repulse of the gunboats at the fort, seven or eight miles below Richmond, was generally regarded as a very serious affair, though no full account of it had been made public.

On board the Naugatuck seventeen men were reported killed by the explosion of her big gun. The boat was, of course, made useless in the fight and was withdrawn.

The Galena was riddled by the shots from the rebel batteries, having been "perforated," as the despatch said, no less than eighteen times. The loss of life on board was not stated, but it was thought to be heavy.

The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but was said to be uninjured. She, however, could do nothing offensive, as the batteries are on so high a bluff that it was impossible to give her guns sufficient elevation for the proper range.

Affairs were quiet at Norfolk yesterday, but the people still manifest an insolent and sullen disposition, and say that the Federal troops will soon be driven out of the place.

Several attempts to assassinate Union soldiers have been made lately.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17, via DANVILLE, May 19.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* condemns, in severe language, the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, by which, it says, "the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and possession of all our rich mines and deposits of coal, iron and salpetre, placed in imminent danger."

Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston, and ten miles of the surrounding country.

Col. Fosser, comanding the military post at Memphis, publishes a special order, by order of Beauregard, requiring all banks, persons, and corporations to take Confederate money at par, and all persons are made to distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government will be tolerated, or treated as anything but disloyalty.

CAIRO, May 19.—The Steamer Swan, from Pittsburg Landing has arrived.

Passengers by the Swan give currency to the rumor that Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

Deserters continue to report a scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp.—Many of their cattle are starving for want of forage.

Guerillas infest the country around Hickman, New Madrid, and other points, committing depredations.

The Latest from Gen. Halleck—Active Skirmishing.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—The latest advices from Gen. Curtis are that his forces are between Searcy and Little Rock, Ark., and are rapidly marching on the State Capital.

Gov. Rector has called out the militia and the people generally, and large numbers have applied to Gen. Curtis for protection, who desire to come under the old flag.

There is a general advance along our lines to-day towards Corinth, much skirmishing and several severe engagements.

General Sherman's division lost forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded.

Our men are under arms expecting an attack.

SUNDAY MORNING.—Among the killed left by the rebels was one with a sword, supposed to be an officer. Our forces under General Sherman still occupy Russel's house in skirmishing.

The 8th Missouri is only about 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks. Several rifles were captured in the skirmish on the right. They were perfectly new and were marked Breezo & Frieman, Bremen. They are much superior to the rifles used by our sharp-shooters, having a range of from 1,200 to 1,500 yards, while ours are effective at only 1,000.

In all cases the rebels left on the field, were shot in the head, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The enemy lost left on the field, forty killed and one hundred wounded.

DIED,

In this borough, on Saturday morning the 10th inst., after a lingering illness MRS. ELLEN WELCH, a daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., in the 47th year of her age.

In this place, on Thursday last, of Consumption, WARREN K. MCCAHAN, son of J. Kinney McCahan, of this place, aged 21 yrs., 4 mos. and 10 das.

Another youth just blooming into manhood, called from earth to Heaven. The pride and pet of his parents, the joy and delight of his companions, yet that fell destroyer seized him as its own ere scarce twenty-one years had rolled over his head. Generous and kind almost to a fault, he won hosts of friends, and endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 19, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.00@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.12½
Rye Flour	$3.50
Corn Meal	$2.70
Extra White Wheat	$1.35@1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.25
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	44
Oats	38
Clover seed, ⅞ of lbs	$4.50@4.62
Timothy	$1.90@1.75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	.50
Corn	.45
Oats	.25
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	.12
Eggs	.8
Lard	.10
Ham	.12
Shoulder	.10
Sides	.10
Tallow	.9

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and sixty acres and sixty-nine perches, neat measure; bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white oak stump, running south by lands of Michael Spanhlie, fifty-eight and one quarter degrees east, one hundred and forty-eight and eight-tenths perches to a post; thence north along land of Robert Tussey, thirty degree east, one hundred and ten perches to a post; thence north by Law's land, fifty-eight degrees west, ninety perches to stones; thence north, thirty degrees east, seventy-three perches to stones, thence north, fifty-eight degrees east, twenty-one perches to the Little Juniata river; thence south along said river, fifty-one degrees west, thirty perches to a corner of the old Mill Seat; thence south, twenty-two degrees east, five perches to a post; thence south, seventy-seven degrees west, forty perches to a post; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, four perches to said river; thence south, eighty-six degrees west, forty-eight perches to a point on the bank of the said Little Juniata river; thence south, three and one half degrees west, eighteen perches to stones; thence south, eighty-two degrees west, twenty-one perches to a post; thence south, thirteen degrees west, twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a hickory; thence south, forty-eight and one half degrees west, twenty-two and six-tenths perches to a post; thence north, forty-six degrees west, fifty-six perches to a post in road; thence south along lands of B. F. Wallace, forty-nine and one half degrees west, one hundred perches to stones; thence south, five degrees west, nineteen perches to stones; thence south, nineteen degrees east, thirty-four and seven-tenths perches to stones; thence south, sixty degrees east, seventy-two perches to a white oak; thence north, eighty-three and one half degrees east, forty-seven perches to stones; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, ninety-seven and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, with the appurtenances, whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The following described property will be sold separate, to-wit:

Beginning at a white oak; thence north, 29¼ degrees east, 25 2-10 perches to a post; north, 7¾ degrees east, 22 2-10 perches to a post; north, 1¼ degrees east, 25 3-10 perches to a post, thence north, 6¾ degrees east, 19 6-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 82½ degrees west, 20 6-10 perches to a post; south, 12 degrees west, 24¼ to a hickory; south, 48¾ degrees west, 32 7-10 perches to a post; north, 45¾ degrees west, 50 8-10 perches to a post in the road; south, 50¼ degrees west, 12 3-4 perches to a stone heap; south, 18¾ degrees east, 35 4-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 85¾ degrees east, 72 5-10 perches to a white oak; north, 84¼ degrees east, 47 perches to a stone heap; north, 31¼ degrees east, ninety-six perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and one hundred and forty four perches, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert F. Haslett, Trustee under the Will of John B. Haslett, deceased.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, May 20, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of John Beatty, deceased.*]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of M. F. Campbell, Esq., Administrator of John Beatty, deceased, late of Shirley township, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Register's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. L. GRIM,
May 20, 1862-4t.* *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John A. Weyer, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

MICHAEL WEYER,
GEO. B. PORTER,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES A. STEWART,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of Joseph Morrison, in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

160 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, having a cabin house, and about 16 acres cleared, and a small orchard adjoins land of Jesse Smith northeast, David Stumbaugh on the south, Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, May 13, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

[illegible] the Largest and Best

[illegible] Dress Goods at

[illegible] D. P. GWIN'S.

[illegible] in town, at

THE [illegible] D. P. GWIN'S

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. FREIGHT	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. EASTERN EXPRESS	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 48
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 25
5 03	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 50	Spruce Creek,	9 30	.....	8 42
5 53	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 28	.....	7 55	Bell's Mills,	8 42	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.20 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Dec. 3, 1861. Supt.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Second door above Arch Street,
(UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 27, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

Four Large and Splendid Fashion-plates,

Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack,

AND A SHEET OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Braid and Embroidering Patterns,

Together with nearly one hundred Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc.,

and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premiums:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

May 6, 1862-3w.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1863.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee, for 50 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SHOES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Dye. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having taken the lease, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 87.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

S. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.